EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/EWA(c)L 2973-66 MJW/JD/HW

ACCESSION NR: AP5021951

UR/0193/65/000/008/0019/0019

621.984:672.1

AUTHOR: Lobkov, I. G.

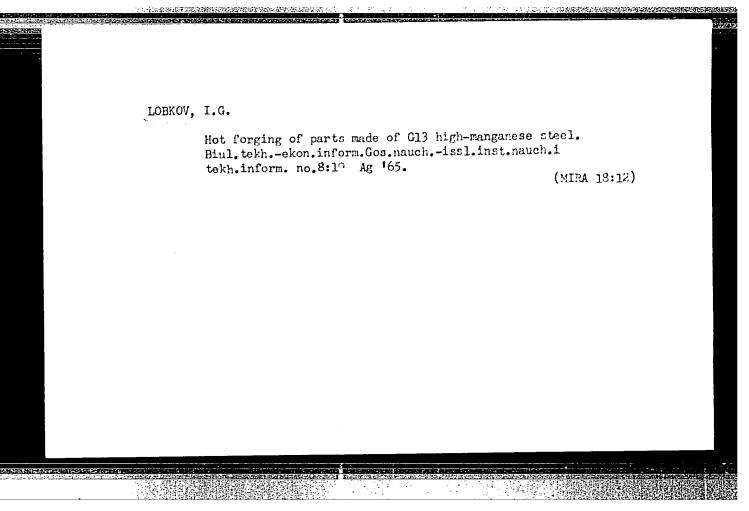
TITLE: Hot die forging of G13 high manganese steel parts

SOURCE: Byulleten' tekhniko-ekonomicheskoy informatsii, no. 8, 1965, 19

TOPIC TAGS: forging, steel forging, hot forging, die forging, closed die forging/G13

ABSTRACT: A new method of making C13-steel (Hadfield steel) cover plates has been developed at the Novocherkassk electric locomotive building plant. Steel ingots 72 mm in diameter and 300 mm long are preforged at 1050C and cut hot into blanks, reheated to 1050C, and then forged in closed dies by 3-4 hammer blows. Holes 17 mm in diameter are pierced at 600-700C without reheating in another die. After piercing, the parts are reheated to 1000-1100C and water quenched. Forged parts do not require machining. Their mechanical properties are considerably higher than those of cast parts. Forged parts have a tensile strenth of 80-90 kg/mm2, a yield strength of 40—45 kg/mm², an impact strength of $26-30 \text{ kg/cm}^2$, an elongation of 42-45%, and a reduction of area of 35-40%; the figures for cast parts are $34-60 \text{ kg/mm}^2$, $12-24 \text{ kg/mm}^2$, $11-20 \text{ kg/cm}^2$, 15-26%, and 25-35%, respectively. [AZ]

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LOBKOV, L.A., inzh.; ANDREYEV, V.M., prof., otv.red.; SUKHOV, I.V., starshiy inzh., red.; FREGER, D.P., tekhn.red.

[Portable drilling machine with a pneumatic drive and electromagnetic base] Perenosnyi sveriil'nyi stanok s pnevmaticheskim dvigatelem i elektromagnitnym osnovaniem. Leningrad, 1954.

10 p. (Informatsionno-tekhnicheskii listok, no.17 (590)).

(MRA 14:6)

1. Leningradskiy Dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoy propagandy 2. Leningradskiy Dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoy propagandy (for Sukhov).

(Drilling and boring machinery—Pneumatic driving)

THE THE TOTAL PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY OF THE

GEFNER, Vitaliy Mikhaylovich, inzh.; LOBKOV, L.A., inzh., red.; SHILLING, V.A., red. izd-va; GVIRTS, V.L., tekhn. red.

[The OFK-1 pneumatic finishing machine; experience of the "Russkii Dizel'" Plant]Otdelochnaia pneumaticheskaia mashinka OFK-1; opyt zavoda "Russkii dizel'." Leningrad, 1962. 17 p. (Leningradskii dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoi propagendy. Obmen peredovym opytom. Seriia: Mekhanicheskaia obrabotka, no.19)

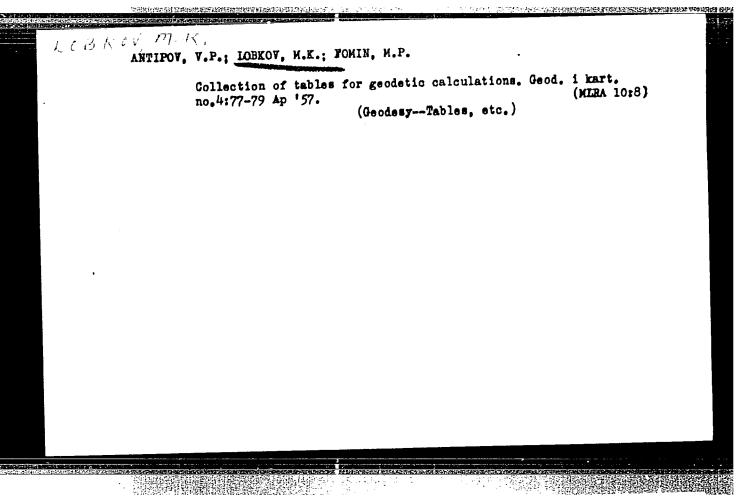
(Grinding machines) (Facades)

RUDIN, V.D., dots.; STEPANOV, P., red.; LOBKOV, M., red.

[Trace element fertilizers and crops] Mikroudobreniia i urozhai.

[Trace elements in animal husbandry] Mikroelementy v zhi-votnovodstve. Stavropol', Stavropol'skoe knizhnoe izd-vo, (MIRA 18:8)

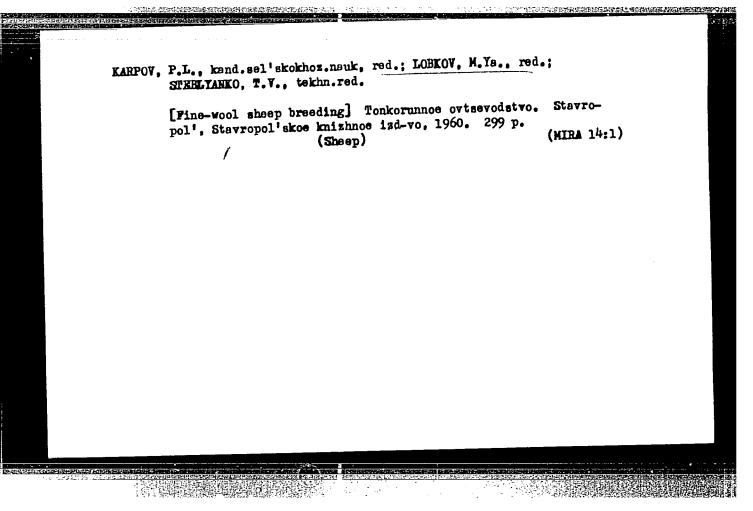
1. Stavropol'skiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut (for Rudin).



IOBOV, M.K., polkovnik med. sluzhby; KURLYANDSKIY, Sh. Yu., podpolkovnik med.

Result of organization of medical control in the physical training of military personnel. Voen.-med. zhur. no.6:71-72 Je '58 (MIRA 12:7) (MEDICINE, MILITARY AND NAVAL med. prop. for serv. to military personnel (Rus)) (PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING, med. control in military personnel (Rus)) (ARMED FORCES PERSONNEL, phys. educ & train., med. control (Rus))

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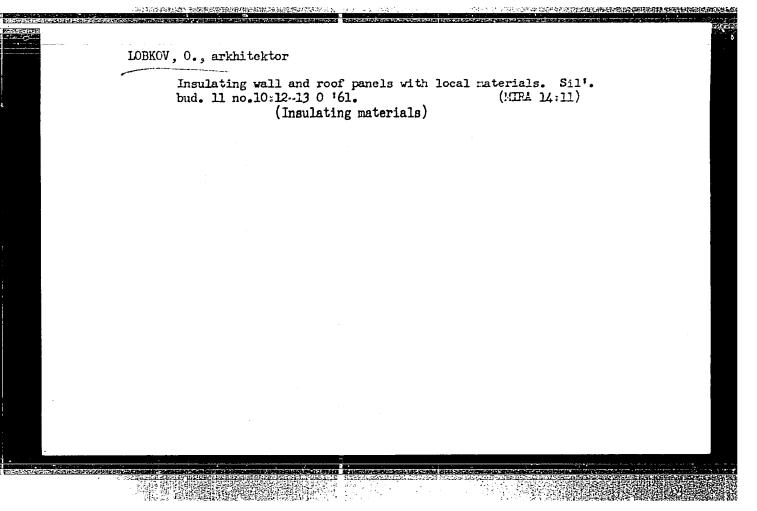


SANNIKOV, Mikhail Ivanovich; LOBKOV, M.Ya., red.; STEPLYANKO, T.V., tekhn. red.

[Sheep breeds of Stavropol Territory and their breeding] Porody ovets Stavropol'ia i plemennaia rabota s nimi. Stavropol', Stavropol'skoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 175 p. (MIRA 14:9)

(Stavropol Territory—Sheep breeding)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930320019-4"



LOBKOV, S.A.

Effect of the properties of coal used in apartment houses and communal buildings on the solution of the problem relative to the mechanization of coal-burning boilers. Avtomatiz. otop. kot. no.3:170-176 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

l. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Akademii kommunal'nogo khozyaystva imeni K.D. Pamfilova.
(Boilers) (Coal--Analysis)

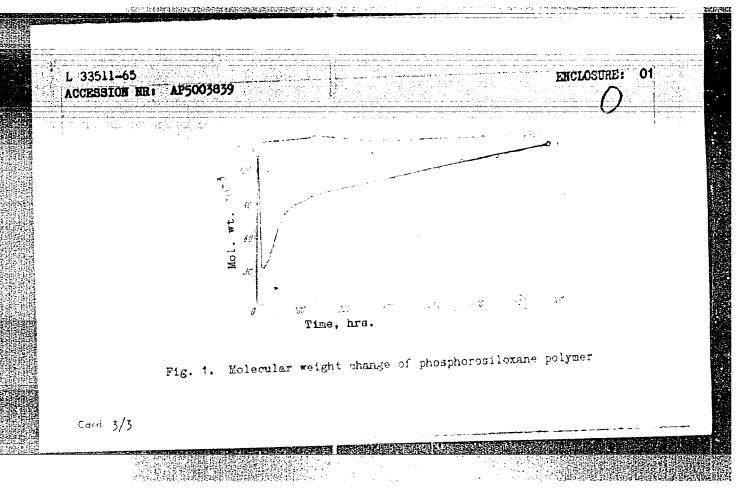
LOBKOV, V.D.; KLEBANSKIY, A.L.; KOGAN, E.V.; L'VOV, Yu.A. Effect of oxygen compounds of phosphorus on siloxane polymers. Vysokom.soed. 7 no.1:163-168 Ja *65. (MIRA 18:5) 1. Vysesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka.

CIA-RDP86-00513R000930320019-4"

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

process and market company of the section ______AP5003839 ADTHORS: Lobkov, V. D.; Klebanskiy, A. L.; K. gar, S. V.: L'vov, Yu. A. TITUS: Effect of oxygen compounds of thosph mus in alloxane polymera SCURTE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye aoyedineniya. v. 7, no. 1, 1965, 11-169 TOPIl TAGS: phesphorus compound, polymer ABSTRACT: The effects of oxygen compounds of phosphorus on siloxane polymers were experimentally investigated. The addition of body forthophosphoric acid (P:S: = 1:308) to α , ω -dihydroxydimethylsiloxanes DHDE in an argon atmosphere at room lay M = 149 000; after 2 days 395 Wh; after to lays 1/2 to . Fee to moth in thoughphosphite or trinonylphosphite did not produce a wiscosity increase. The weight growth of a phosphorosiloxane polymer obtained by polymerizing was thy loy clotetrasiloxane with methy iphosphonic and in the presence of HC1 at 1500 is shown in Fig. 1 or the Enclosure. It was established that reaction of DHDS with derivatives in loss entopolaris produces coordinated Card 1/3

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11. 14.5 MIT 11/54 ACCESSION NR: AP5005388 AUTHORS: Lobkov, V. D.; Klebanskiy, A. L.; Kogen, E. V. TITLE: The effect of oxide derivatives of phosphorus on silcxane polymers SOURCE: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 2, 1965, 1-2 TOPIC TACS: phosphorus compound, silicon organic polymer ABSTRACT: The primary act of interaction between & W-lihydroxyl-dimethylsiloxanes and oxide derivatives of phosphorus is the formation of coordination compounds that activate the condensation of silexandicls and the exidation of organic radihals, enveloping the silicen and phosportum atoms with hydrogen at low temper tires. coeliminary data on the kinetics of known on tion by phosphore a cuton of which the rate of oxygen script to the low of which that at 150, but at my oxidation of the polymer is observed. This may be due to decay of the continnotion bonds at this temperature. The immetrylsiloxane polymer less not ox. 1129 can these conditions if oxide derivatives of presents are who recent, with. ert. nes: 1 table. Card 1/2

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ACCESSION NR: AP5005388

ASSOCIATION: Veesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka im. S. V. Lebedeva (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic

Kubber)

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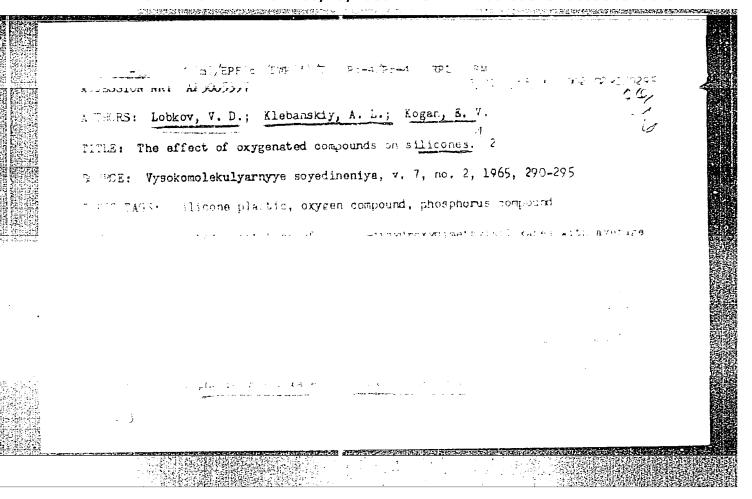
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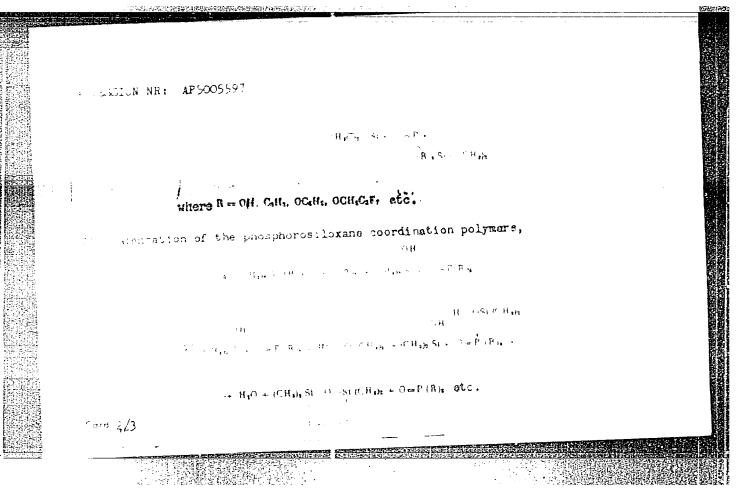
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L 1581-66 EAR(m)/MAR (ea/ARPHIL)
ACCESSION NR: AP5022597 ,

UR/0190/65/007/009/1535/1538 678.01:54+678.84

AUTHORS: Lobkov, V. D.; Klebanskiy, A. L.; Kogan, E. V.

TITLE: Some reactions of polydimethylsiloxanedicls, induced by boric acid

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 7, no. 9, 1965, 1535-1538

TOPIC TAGS: silomane, boric acid, polycondensation, silane

ABSTRACT: Detailed investigation of the conditions and the mechanism of polycondensation of low-molecular polydimethylsiloxanediols (I) (affected by boric acid) is described. It was shown by means of infrared spectra that this reaction takes place at room temperature, contrary to the observations by M. Wick (Kunststoffe, 50, 51, 1960), who reported that higher temperatures are required.

Presence of the absorption at 1340 cm⁻¹, which corresponds to B-O-Si vibrations, suggests formation of an activated coordination complex between silanol groups and boric acid. This complex, generally unstable hydrolytically, is converted by exposure to the air to an extremely stable and insoluble polymer containing formaldehyde and peroxides. It was found that the latter are formed by air oxidation of the mothyl groups surrounding silicon. Since these reactions do not occur in Cord 1/2

L 1581-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5022597

the absence of boric acid or the presence of such electron donors as formamide, tributylamine, or tributylphosphate, the following mechanism for the polycondensation of I is suggested: a) formation of a coordinate bond between the electrophilic boron atom and silanol oxygen, accompanied by a hydrogen bonding, repre-CH, sented by a scheme:

- 0-5-0-H 1 1 4 CUa R-O-H: (HO)

b) in this activated complex, the bond =Si-CH3 is weakened due to the electronic shift from the Si atom, permitting the penetration of oxygen and formation of =Si-OOCH3. This, in turn, is easily cleaved, with evolution of formaldehyde and

formation of silanol groups. The infrared spectra of water were determined by Yu. A. L'vov. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka

(Scientific Research Institute for Synthetic Rubber) ENCL: 00 SUBMITTED: 120ct64

SUB CODE: OC

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER:

Card 2/2

LOBKOV, V.D.; KLEBANSKIY, A.L.; KOGAN, E.V.

Effect of the phosphorus oxygen compounds on silex... provided Kauch. 1 rez. 24 no.2:1-2 F 165.

(MIRA 18:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sintaticha.kogo kauchuka im. S.V.Lebedeva.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930320019-4"

LOBKOV, V.D.; KLEBANSKIY, A.L., KOGAN, E.V.

Certain reaction of polydimethylsiloxanediols induced by boric acid. Vysokom. sced. 7 no.9:1535-1538 S '65. (MTRA 18:10)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka.

USSR/Zooparasitology - Ticks and Insects - Darriers of Bisease G. Stimuli. Insects.

: Ref Zhur - Biol., No 11, 1958, 48250 Abs Jour

: Lobkeva, M.P. Author

: Petrozavodsk University. Inst

: Materials for Observation of Bloodsucking Mosquitoes in Title

the Karelian ASSR.

: Uch. zap. Petrozavodskovo un-ta, 1956 (1957), 7, No 3, Oric Pub

211-219.

: According to observations during the years, 1953-55, in Abstract

the region of Petrozavodsk and Konchezer and in some other regions, an annotated list of Culicidae of Karelia (1 species of Anopheles, 3 species of Theoboldia, 1 species of Mensonia, 17 species of Abdes and 2 species of Culex) is

provided. There are given brief accounts of the

Card 1/2

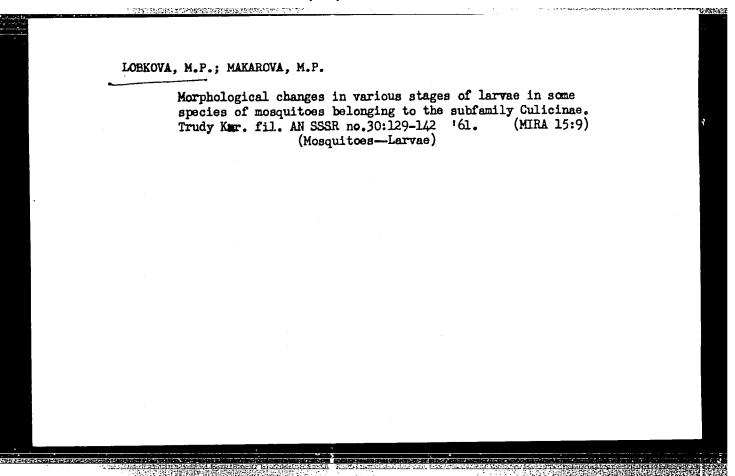
USSR/Zeoparasitology - Ticks and Insects - Carriers of Disease G. Stimuli. Insects.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 11, 1958, 48250

geographical distribution of different mosquito species, the total number of species universally distributed and also the species, indigenous to Karelia only. Mosquitoes M. richiardii are found farther north than has been known hitherto (6207 n. lat.). There are furnished a brief description of larva biotypes, some data on phenology, the course of invasion activity of the natured mosquitoes during the season. Temperature conditions and duration of larva development are indicated in anumber of species; the consecutive appearances of various mosquito species during the season are shown. The biggest mass bloodsuckers are the mosquitoes from p. Addes (96%); among them Ad. punctor (62.3%) and Ad. communis (30.4%) predominate.

Card 2/2

- 24 -



GRIGORENKO, Ya.M. [Hryhorenko, IA.M.] (Kiyev); LOHKOVA, N.A. [LOHKOVA, N.O.] (Kiyev)

Solution of the problem of a symmetrically deformed shell with linearly variable thickness used in the "Strela" electronic computers. Prykl.mekh. 6 no.2: 224-228 '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Institut stroitel noy mekhaniki AN USSR.
(Elastic plates and shells)
(Electronic digital computers)

LORKOVA, N.A. (Kiyev); IL'IN, L.A. (Kiyev)

Theory of thin nonuniform plates. Prikl. mekh. 1 no.2:
30-39 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut mekhaniki AN Ukrush.

LOBKOVA, N.A.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOY/5899

- Kovalenko, Anatoliy Dmitriyevich, Yaroslav Mikhaylovich Grigorenko, and Nonna Aleksandrovna Lobkova
- Raschet konicheskikh obolochek lineyno-peremennoy tolshchiny (Design of Conical Shells With Tapered Wall Thickness) Kiyev, Izd-vo AN UkrSSR, 1961. 327 p. 2500 copies printed.
- Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk Ukrainskoy SSR. Institut mekhaniki.
- Resp. Ed.: G. N. Savin, Academician, Academy of Sciences UkrSSR; Ed. of Publishing House: R. L. Imas; Tech. Ed.: N. P. Rakhlina.
- PURPOSE: This book is intended for design engineers and scientific workers concerned with investigating the strength of thin-walled machine parts.
- COVERAGE: A method is given for the calculation of stresses and displacements in axisymmetrically deformed thin conical shells with tapered wall thickness, used mainly in turbomachinery. The first 70 pages give the derivation and transformation of basic equations and of their solutions. The remainder of the book contains tables (254 pages) of particular solutions of derived Card 1/4

Design of Conical Shells (Cont.)

SOV/5899

homogeneous equations. The design method discussed can be used for machine elements and constructions of tapered-thickness conical-shell shaped parts and constructions under various loads (forces and moments applied on the contour, centrifugal forces, aerodynamic surface pressure, etc.) and subject to axisymmetrical nonuniform heating at various boundary conditions. The tables are based on exact solutions by hypergeometric functions and are calculated for a wide range of apex angles of shells: from shallow ones (the main and backward-bladed impeller disks of centrifugal compressors) to shells with a small apex angle (half-shafts of gas turbines). The tables were calculated on the "Strela" (Arrow) electronic digital computer at the Vychislitel'ny tsentr AN SSSR (Computing Center, Academy of Sciences USSR). The design method is illustrated by examples taken from turbomachinery design practice. No personalities are mentioned. There are 7 references: 4 Soviet and 3 German.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Foreword

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Card 2/4

The state of the s

KOVALENKO, Anatoliy Dmitriyevich; GRIGORENKO, Yaroslav Mikhaylovich; IOBKOVA, Nonna Aleksandrovna; SAVIN, G.N., akademik, otv. red.; IMAS, R.L., red. izd-va; RAKHLINA, N.P., tekhn. red.

[Design of conic shells with linearly variable thickness] Raschet konicheskikh obolochek lineino-peremennoi tolshchiny. Kiev, Izd-vo Akad. nauk USSR, 1961. 327 p. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Akademiya Nauk USSR (for Savin).
(Elastic plates and shells)

BURGMAN, G.P., BIRYUKOVA, L.F., LOBKOVA, T.N.

Paper electrophoreais of the cerebrospinal fluid and blood serum proteins in cerebral tumors [with summary in English]. Vop.neirokhir. (MIRA bl:8)

22 no.3:31-36 My-Je '58

1. Mauchno-issledovatel'skiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni institut neyrokhirurgii imeni akad. N.N. Burdenko AME SSSR.

(BRAIN HEOPLASMS, metabolism,

blood & CSF proteins, paper electrophoresis (Bus))

(PROTEINS, IN CSF.,

in brain neoplasms, paper electrophoresis (Rus))

(BLOOD PROTHINS, in var. dis.

same (Rus))

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930320019-4"

LOBKOVA, T.N.

Protein composition of the cerebrospinal fluid and blood serum in cysticercosis of the central nervous system. Vop.mad.khim. 10 no.3:261-264 My-Je *64.

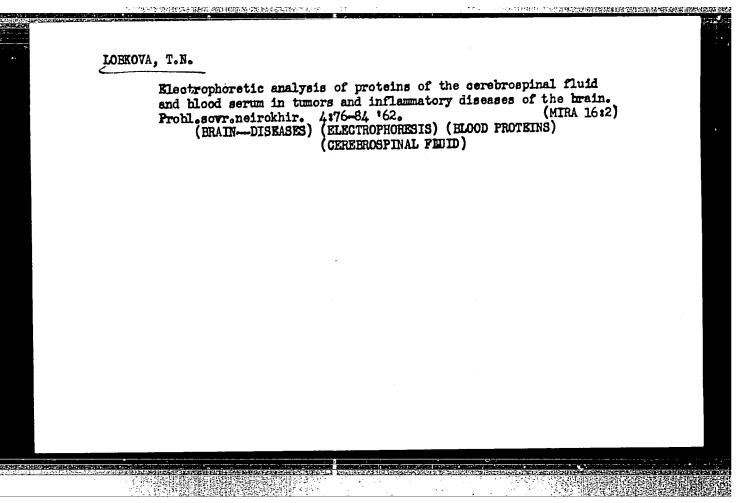
1. Institut neyrokhirurgii imeni akademika N.N.Burdenko AMN SSSR, Moskva.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930320019-4"

LOBKOVA, T.N.

Genesis of pleocytosis of the cerebrospinal fluid in cysticer-cosis of the central nervous system. Vop. neirokhir. 28 no.l: 56-58 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni institut neyrokhirurgii imeni N.N. Burdenko (direktor - prof. B.G. Yegorov) AMN SSSR, Moskva.



BIKULOVA, G.A., otv. za vyp.; LAVROVA, T.V., otv. za vyp.; LOEKOVA, T.Yu., otv. za vyp.

[Nomenclature handbook] Nomenklaturnyi spravochnik. Moskva. Pt.1.[Quality and high-quality steels] Kachestvennye i vysokokachestvennye stali. 2., perer. 1 dop. izd. [n.d.] 279 p. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Promsyr'yeimport, Vsesoyuznoye importno-eksportnoye ob"-yedineniye.

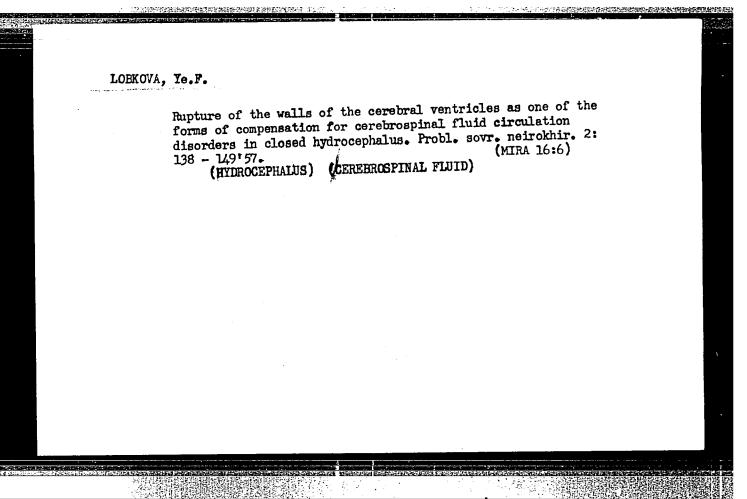
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	LOBKOVA, Yo.F., Consider Constant "Glinic advantaged and word of cocluded hydrocephalus in adults (incloses tory force)." Pec, 1970. 18 pr (Acad Lod Sci USDR), 200 cocios (NI,4)-58, 152)	
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LOBKOVA, Ye.F., kand.med.nauk (Moskva)

Results of suprachiasmatic ventriculocysternostomy and Torkildsen's ventriculocysternostomy in inoperable cerebral tumors. Vop.neirokhir. 24 no.625-11 N-D '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni institut neyrokhirurgii imeni akad. N.N. Burdenko Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR.

(BRAIN-TUMORS)



DOVGYALLO, Ye.M.; LOBKOVA, Ye.F. (Mrskva)

Intracranial aneurysms pursuing a course similar to brain tumors. Vop. neirokhir. 27 no.5:55.57 S.O.63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Nauchno-issledevatel skily ordens Trudovego Krasnego Znameni institut neyrokhirurgii imeni N.N. Burdenko (dir. -- prof. P.G. Yegorov) AMN SSSR.

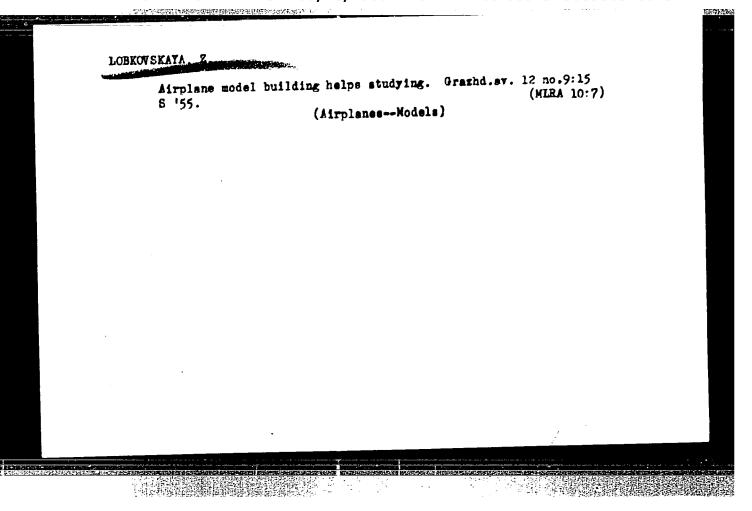
LOBKOVSKAYA M.M.

Case of gigantic hypertrophy of the gastric mucosa. Vest. rent. 1: ad. 39 no.1:64-65 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Rentgenovskiy kabinet (zav. M.B. Zupperman) terapevticheskogo otdeleniya gorodskoy bol'nitsy No.1, Nikolayev.

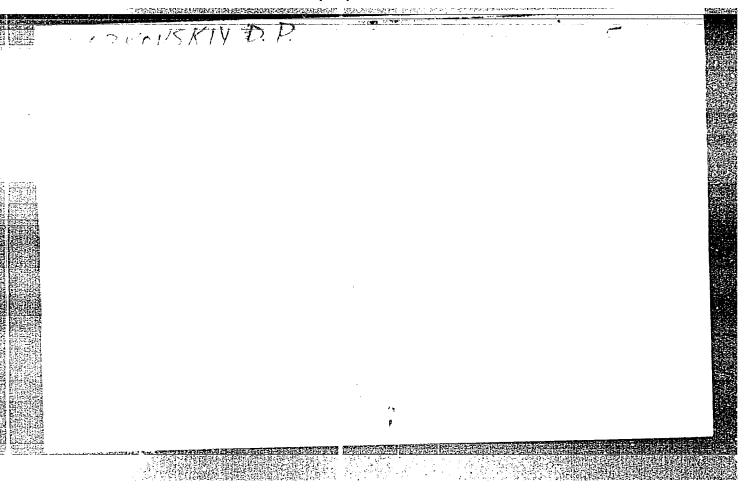
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LOBKOVSKIY, A.G. Health education in Tula Province. Zdrav. Ros. Feder. 4 no.7:8-11 Je '60. 1. Glavnyy vrach Tul'skogo oblastnogo doma sanitarnogo prosveshcheniya. (TULA PROVINCE — HEALTH EDUCATION)

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KOTIK, P.L.; GOLUE, A.I.; GHATSERSHTEYN, P.M.; LOEKOVSKIY, D.P.

Automatically controlled skip loaders. Ogreupory 25 no.10:448-452
160. (NIRA 13:10)

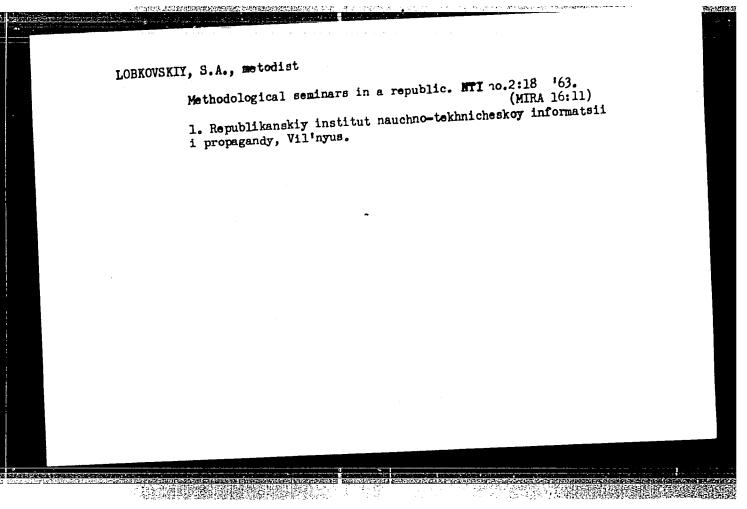
1. Bikitovskiy dolomitnyy kombinat (for Kotik). 2. Ukrenergochermet (for Golubi, Gratsershteyn, Lobkovskiy).
(Dolomite) (Loading and unloading)
(Automatic control)

Novyye Kuz'minki. Na stroi. Ros. no.10:10 0 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Pervyy podshipnikovyy zavod, Moskva.

(Moscow—Construction industry)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930320019-4"



- 1. LOBKOVSKIY, S. S.
- 2. USSR (600)
- 4. Paraffins
- 7. Replacing paraffin in match production. Der. i lesokhim. prom., 1 no. 4, 1952.

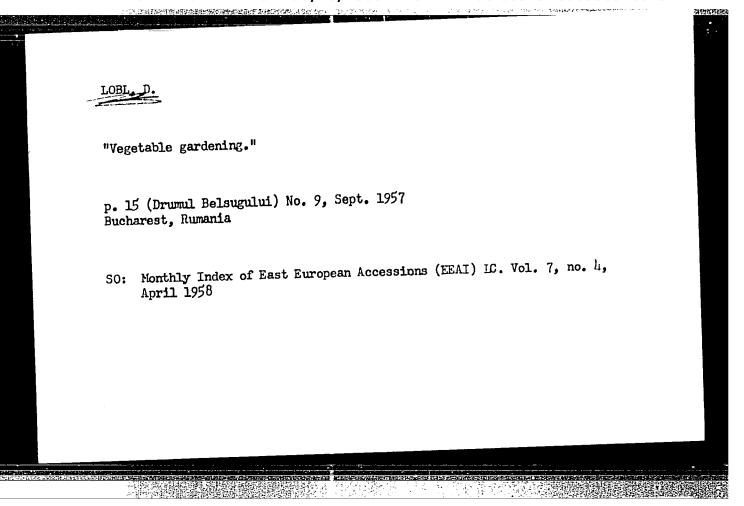
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953. Unclassified.

JINDRA, Jaroslav; VILIM, Vladimir. Technicka spoluprace. LOBKOWICZOVA, Marie

Contribution to the problem of inoculated virus hepatitis. Plzen. lek. sborn. 24:51-60 64

1. Klinika nemoci infekcnich lekarske fakulty University Karlovy v Plzni (prednosta: doc. MUDr. V. Palisa, CSc.) a Krajska hygienocko-epidemiologicka stanice v Plzni (reditel: MUDr. R. Miksl).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930320019-4"



NOVAK, B.; KOZOVA, J.; LOBL, F.; APFELTHALER, R.

Influence of organic substances in different humification stages on microbiological and biochemical processes in soil. Rost vyroba 9 no.7/8:270-779 J1-Ag '63.

1. Ustredni vyzkumny ustav rostlinne vyroby, oddeleni mikrobiologie, Ruzyne.

(Col	LOBL, I. Bythinus burreli Denny us. britannicus Mach. a new form of Pselaphida (Col.) in Czechoslovakia. Cas entom 57 no.3:290 °60. (KEAI 10:1)						
1. 1	Krajske museum, Tr (Pselaphidae) (Czechoslovaki	nava. (Beetles) aBythinus)					

LOBL, Ivan (Bratislava, Budovatelska 4)

Information on the varieties of the genus Bryaxis Kugellan (Col., Pselaphidae). Cas entom 58 no.2:142-144

(EEAI 10:9)

1. Krajske muzeum, Trnava.

(Beetles)

CZECHOSLOYAKIA

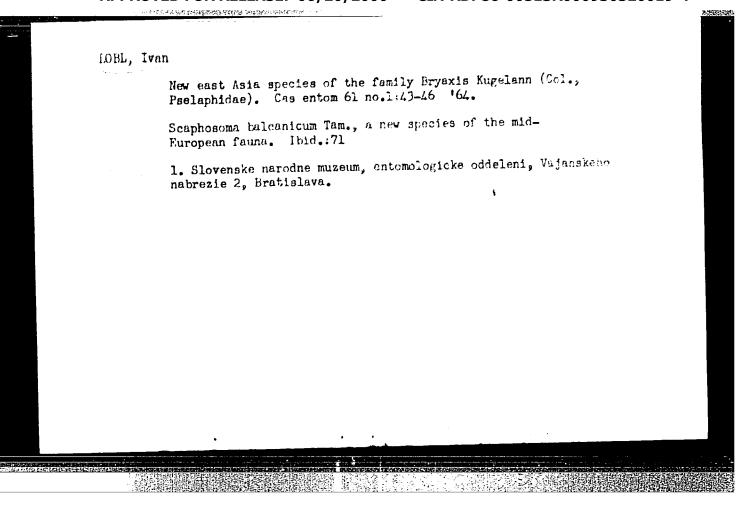
LÖBL, Ivan, Slovak National Museum (Slovenske narodne muzeum,) Bratislava.

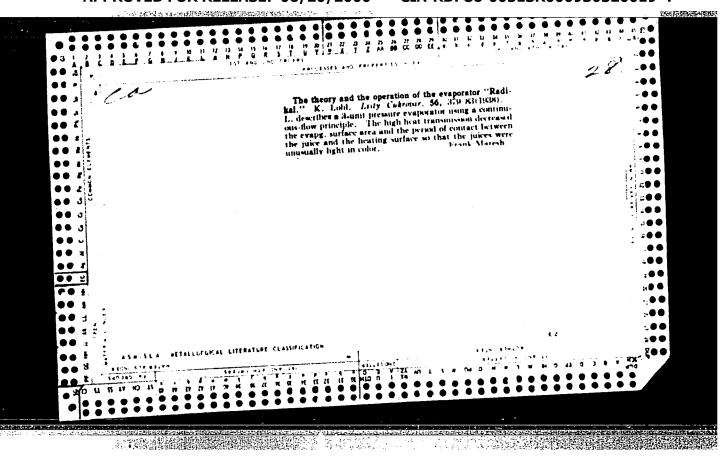
"Scaphosoma assimile Erichson, Selection of a Lectotype and its Relation to Sc. curvistria Reitter (Col., Scaphididae.)"

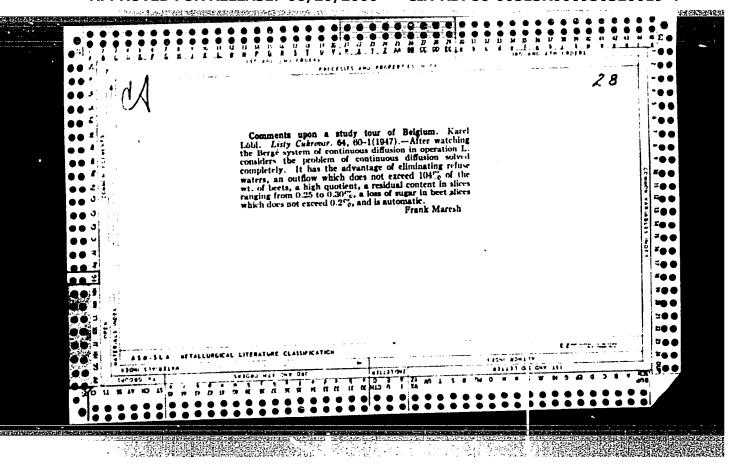
Bratislava, Biologia, Vol 18, No 9, 1963; pp 704-705.

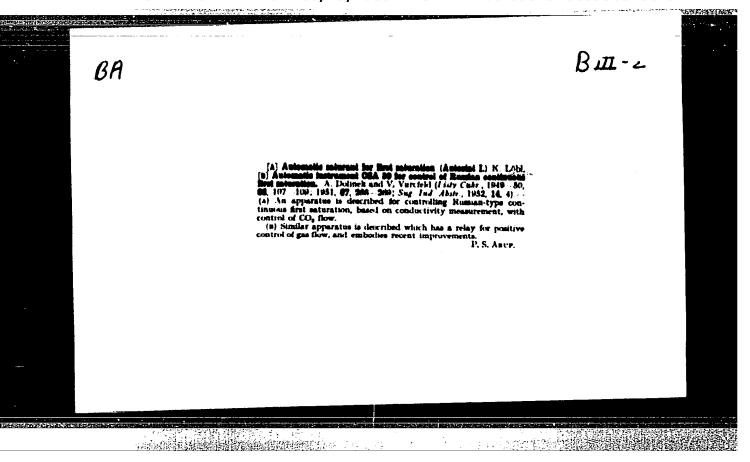
Abstract [English article]: After comparing the two species, author concludes that S. assimile is a strain of S. curvistria rather than a separate species. Sketch of organs, 2 German references.

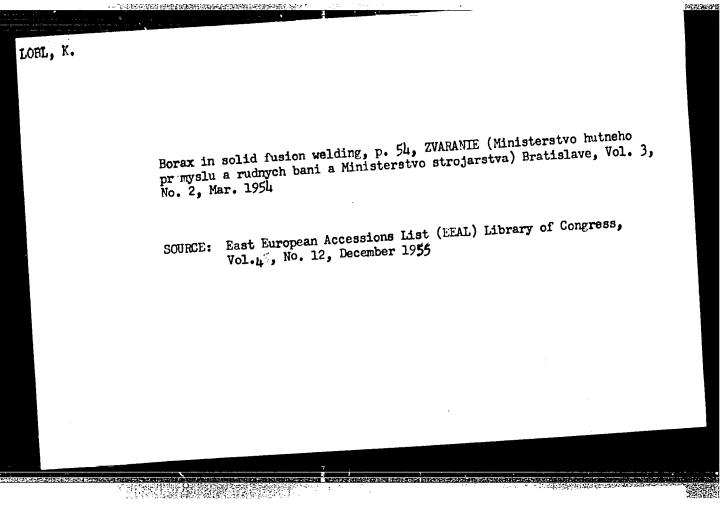
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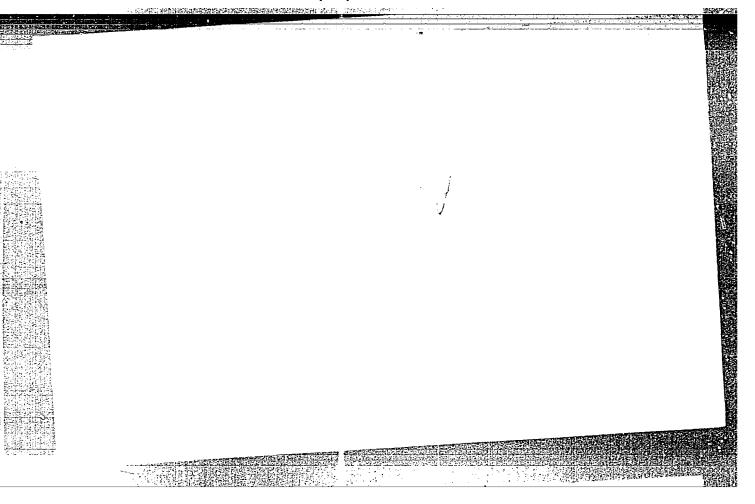


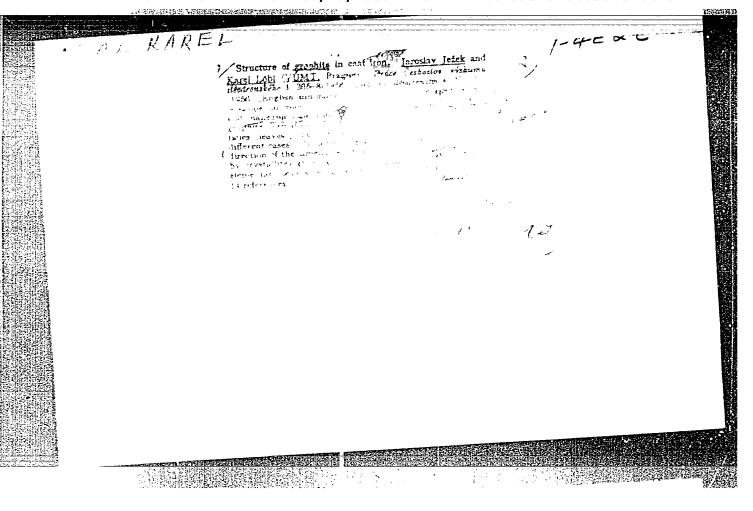


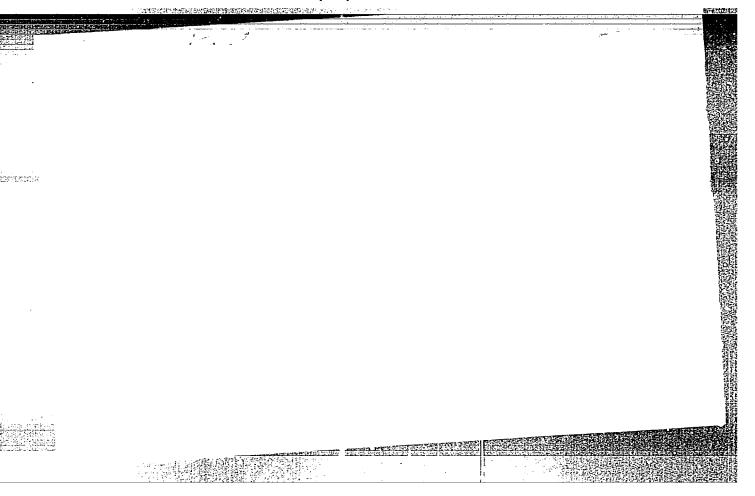








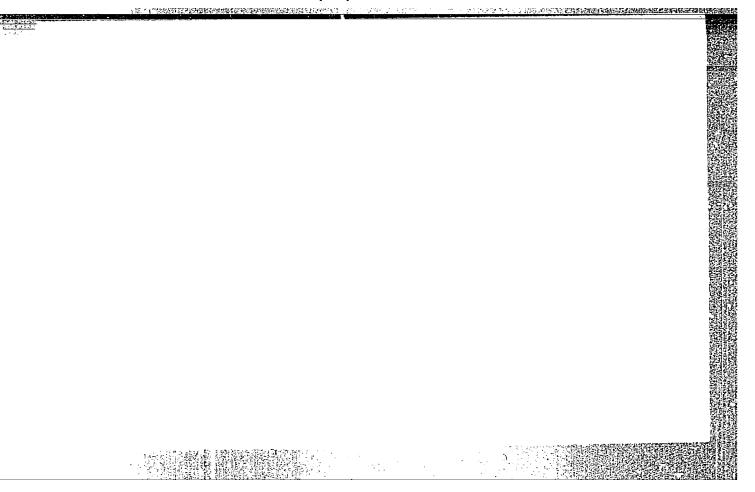




Lobl, K.

Contemporary shortcomings of high-pressure valves. p. 155. ENERGETIKA. (Ministerstvo paliv a energetiky. Hlavni sprava elektraren) Praha. Vol. 6, no. 4, Aprl. 1956.

Source: EEAL IC Vol. 5, No. 10 Oct. 1956



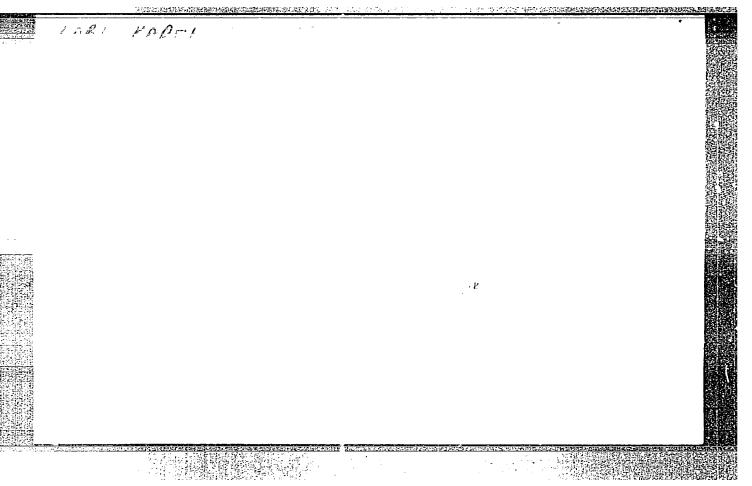
LOBL, K. CERNY F.

Pesistance of power equipment to the erosive action of steam. p. (89

STROJIPEN IT ("inisterstvo tezkeho strojirenstvi, linisterstvo pres eho strojirenstvi a Ministerstvo automobiloveho prumyslu a zemedelskych stroju) Vol. 7, No. 10, Cct. 1956

Praha, Czechoslovakia

SOURCE: East European List (EEAL) Library of Congress, Vol. 6, No. 1, January 1957



LOBL, K

Sulfurized piston rings.

P. 326. (Automobil. Vol. 1, no. 10, Oct. 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

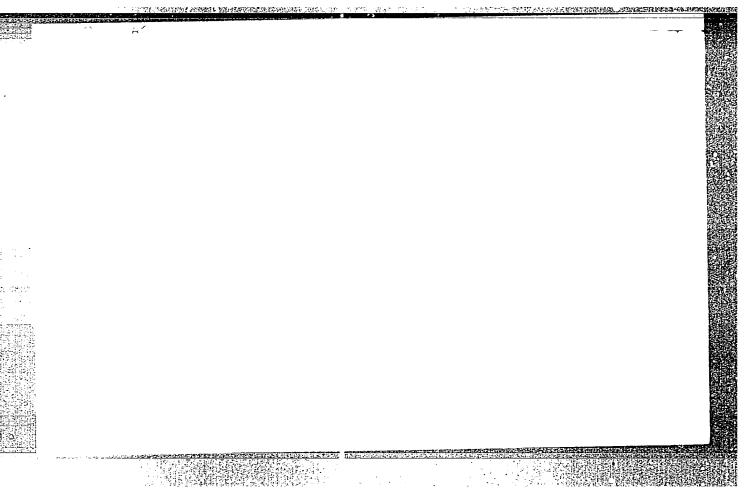
Monthly Index of East Europe Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no.2, February 1958

Lohl, K.

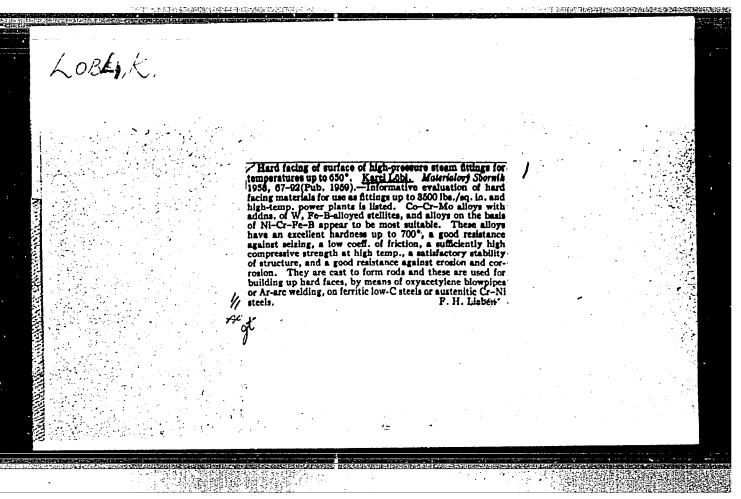
Lobl, K. Notes on the creep properties of spheroidal cast iron in regard to its use in the production of fittings. Prace. p. 57.

Vol. 5, no. 2, Feb. 1957 SLEVARENSTVI TECHNOLOGY Czechoslovakia

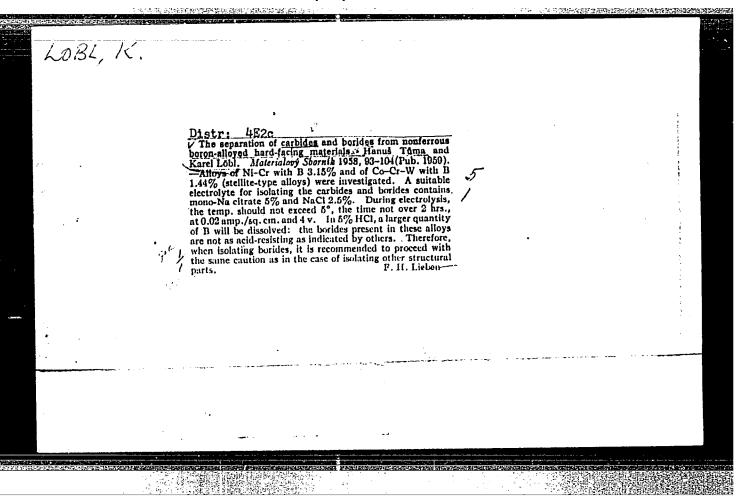
So. East European Accessions, Vol. 6, May 1957



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LEBL, K. [Loebl, K.], kand. tekhn. nauk; CHKENY, F. [Cerny, F.], inzh. (Fraga).

Materials used in producing high-parameter fittings in the Czechoslovak Republic. Teploenergetika 5 no.1:84-87 Ja 58. (MIRA 11:1)

(Czechoslovakia--Boilers)

SOV/96-58-11-15/91

Ratner, A.V., Candidate of Technical Science AUTHOR:

Lebl , K., Candidate of Technical Science Cherny, F., Engineer

Testing Czechoslovak Steam Valves at a Temperature of 570°C. and a Pressure of 140 atm (Ispytaniya TITLE:

Chekhoslovatskikh parovykh zadvizhek pri temperature 570°C i davlenii 140 ati)

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1958, Nr 11, pp 81-84 (USSR)

In the first power stations operating with very high steam conditions, steam-valves gave rise to a number ABSTRACT:

of difficulties mainly resulting from erosion. Many laboratory tests have been made to compare materials in respect of their resistance to erosion. However, the most reliable results are obtained by testing actual steam valves made with the different materials

to be compared. With this end in view, the Fittings Laboratory of the All-Union Thermo-Technical

Institute tested Czechoslovak high-pressure steam valves. Tests were made on four valves 150 mm

diameter for a rated pressure of 250 atm. The main

object was to compare cobalt stellites Real-095 Card 1/4

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SOV/96-58-11-15/21

Testing Czechoslovak Steam Valves at a Temperature of 570°C and a Pressure of 140 atm

and Real-096. Tests were also made on similar valves for a rated pressure of 160 atm faced with hard alloys of lower cobalt content, manufactured by melting turnings. Chemical analyses of the alloys used are given in Table 1. and their micro-structures are reproduced in Fig.1-4. The valves tested, illustrated in Fig.5. had a cast-iron body; the construction is described and the materials used for the main parts of the valves stated in Table ? with their chemical analyses. The steam conditions used in the tests were higher than the Czechoslovak standard values for the material of which the valve body was made. The tests were made by gradually increasing the pressure drop across the valve after each test cycle, which comprised 15 openings and closings. The drives used on the valves are described, also the test procedure. The test results are given in Tables 3 and 4 which include visual

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SOV/96-58-11-15/21

Testing Czechoslovak Steam Valves at a Temperature of 570°C. and a Pressure of 140 atm

observations of the parts of the valves. Comments are made on the valve construction. It is concluded that in respect of resistance to erosion by steam at a pressure of 140 atm and temperature of 570°C stellite Real-096 is the best. Alloy Real-095 is not suitable for use in valves under these conditions. of the two alloys tested at 550°C and intended for use at 500°C, the most stable is alloy 1508CoB with use at 500°C, the most stable is alloy 1508CoB with a cobalt content of about 10%, which is better than a cobalt content of about 20%. the other alloy with a cobalt content of about 30%. The tests confirmed that Czechoslovak valves type MSChKD have adequate reserve strength and operate satisfactorily with pressure 40% above and turning moment double the rated values and also at higher than rated temperature. Because the cover is fitted to the body without a flange these valves

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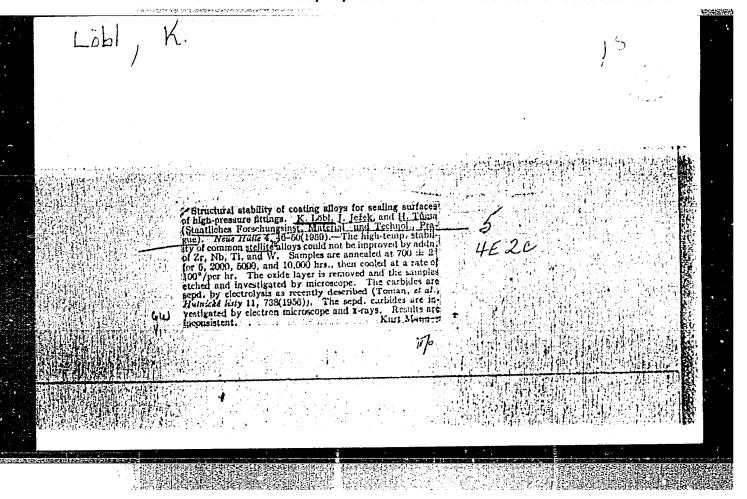
sov/%-58-11-15/21

Testing Czechoslovak Steam Valves at a Temperature of 570°C. and a Pressure of 140 atm

are lighter than the usual type but further development is required so that the valve can be dismintled readily without damage. There are dismintled readily without damage. There are figures, 4 tables and 4 Soviet references.

Card 4/4

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930320019-4



LOBI, K.; JEZEK, J.

"Structural changes in surfacing alloys for high-pressure steam fittings." p. 88.

ZVARANIE. (Ministerstvo hutneho prumyslu a rudnych bani a Ministerstvo strojarenstva). Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 8, No. 3, Mar. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Acc retons (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8, August 1959. Uncla.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930320019-4

LOBL, K.

Hard alloy substitutes for surfacing steam-plant fittings. p. 200.

· 1915年1月18日 | 1915年1月19日 | 1915年1月 |

ZVARANIE. (Ministerstvo hutneho prumyslu a rudnych bani a Ministerstvo strojarenstva) Bratislava, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 8, no. 7, July 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 10, Oct. 1959. Uncl.

LOBL, K.

Properties of Real NB, the new nickelchromium type boron-deposit welding alloy. p.227.

ZVARANIE. (Ministerstvo hutneho prumyslu a rudnych bani a Ministerstvo strojareustva)
Bratislava, Estonia
Vol. 8, no. 8, Aug. 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 11. Nov. 1959 Uncl.

CIA-RDP86-00513R000930320019-4 "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 LOBL, K. SOV/125-59-12-1/18 A Method of Automatic Arc Surfacing of High-Alloyed Steels لأيطله حمدو Lukasek, Jaromir and Löbl, Karel 25(1) PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, 1959, Nr 12, pp 3-12 (USSR) AUTHORS: The article gives information on a new welding method, in which an additional fusing wire electrode is connected in the analysis with the work which an additional fusing wire electrode is connected in Other existing methods are disparable with the work.

parallel with the work, and the advantages of the new one incussed (Ref. 1-9), and the advantages of controlling the dispated. TITLE: dicated. The method solves the problem of controlling the dicated. The method solves the wald lawer without immairing quantity of base metal in the weld layer without impairing quantity of the joint. It doubles the quantity the dependability of the joint. ABSTRACT: the dependanting of blockric current. The doubtes one quantity of weld metal per hour, and correspondingly reduces the consumntion of blockric current. consumption of electric current. The four metals used in the experiments were. consumption of electric current. The four metals used in Czechoslovakian Czechoslovakian et experiments were: steels "084", 096" (chemical composition experiments "Real" 095" and "Real" 096" (chemical composition experiments "Real" 095" and "Real" open for the sealing tion given in table 1) which are employed for the sealing tion given in table 1) ASSOC: consit alloys "Real" Uy)" and "Real" Uyb" (chemical composition given in table 1) which are employed for the sealing tion given in table 1) which are employed in the chemical tion given in table 1) which are employed for the sealing chemical the given in table 1) which are employed for the sealing the sealing chemical surfaces of beiler valves and fittings in the recomsurfaces of beiler valves are described, and the recoming industry. SUBMITTEL Card 2/2 card 1/2APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930320

SLOV/006/60/000/004/003/003 D237/1304

Löbl, Karl, Engineer, Candidate of Technical Sciences, and Lehky, Zdenek, Engineer AUTHORS:

Welding of economic stainless austenitic steels alloyed TITLE:

with nitrogen

一二年的問題的問題的意思

PERIODICAL: Zváračský sborník, no. 4, 1960, 445 - 461

TEXT: The authors confirm the weldability of the nickel-free steel type CrMnN (CSN N7 470)(17 % Cr, 15 % Mn, 0.35 % N with the addition of 0.5 % Mo or 0.8 % Si). If this austenitic stainless steel tion of 0.5 % are also from a second by the stainless of the sta contains nickel it is only from reversible material, i.e. it is not intentionally added as an alloy. The preliminary test established that if any problems arise in weldability by using the respective additional material for economic austenitic nitrogen alloyed steel, these will be more easily controlled in cases of steels type CrNi-MnN such as formed or cast CSN 17 460 (17 % Cr, 4.5 % Ni, 9 % Mn and 0.2 % N) which by chemical analysis approaches the classical

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SLOV/006/60/000/004/003/003 D237/D304

Welding of economic ...

chrome-nickel steels 18/9 (CSN 17 241) or respectively current welding steel of chrome-nickel-manganese type 18/8/6 (CSN N7 356). As the authors did not know at the time of their tests, the field of application for the new austenitic steel, they included in their research a stainless type of this steel and a heat resisting modification, which differs from it by a 1.5 % molybdenum content (Table 1). The authors then describe the austenitic welding metal of the chrome-nickel type - electrode E 388 and the experimental electrode of which the 3,15 and 4 mm diameter core was from CSN 17 041 steel; its cover contained first, nitrogen ferro-alloy (chemical analysis 37 % Cr, 34 % Mn and 9 % N), ferro-manganese affinitive commercial purity, then ferro-molybdenum together with the necessary slag-forming compounds. The chemical analysis of the third welding layer of these electrodes under development is shown in Table 2. Table 3 gives the results of welds of E 9370 plates 600 mm long by the VUSSIS in Chotebor. The Vitezný unor závod (Victorious Tohnus Warles) in Unidad Walles February Works) in Hradec Králové made tests on a 22 dia. by 5.5 mm tube of E 9385 and E 8372 melts (heat resisting modification of

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SLOV/006/60/000/004/003/003 D237/D304

Welding of economic ...

CrMnN steels). This works manufacturing equipment for the chemical and food industries has a wide experience with the welding of austenitic tubes for heat-exchangers. The newly developed electrodes in co-operation with ZAZ in Vamberk are the CrMnN type, having a higher carbon content and a considerably low nickel quantity. The tube welds made with these electrodes (II and IA) of 3.15 mm dia. were visually identical with welds of E 891 and E 388 electrodes. The tensile tests show that for electrode E 388 75 % fractures were in the weld or in its vicinity. Electrode E 891 showed a higher weld strength and experimental electrode IA gave two thirds of the fractures outside the weld or in its vicinity while electrode II gave two thirds of the fractures at the welds. The breaking loads at the welds were 21 750 kg max. and 19 319 kg min. and several centimeters from the weld axis the loads were 21 790 kg max. and 19 600 kg min. There was practically no difference in tensile strength between tubes E 9385 and E 8372. It is possible to constrength clude that the economic austenitic stainless steels of the CrMnN (CSN N7 470) have a good weldability not only by the argonarc but

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Welding of economic ...

SLOV/006/60/000/004/003/003 D237/D304

also by the ordinary electrical arc. This is also proved by the fact that no cracks were identified in the weld or toe, nor in the basic material. Pre-heating in the vicinity of a weld (10 - 12 cm) at 150 - 400°C is recommended for the multi-weld such as a crosspiece. The author finally mentions casting repair by welding with chrome-nickel austenitic electrodes of type 18/9. Four valve bodies were cast at the laboratory (100 kg high-frequency furnace) and one valve body 250 kg was cast in an electric arc furnace at VZÚ ZVII in Pilsen (melt no. 3815). The cold shuts on the casting were ground and welded at room temperature with a chrome-nickel austenitic electrode E 388 of 4 mm dia. at the Modránské strojirny CKD (CKD Machinery Works in Modrány). The test proved the possibility of applying stainless austenitic steel type CrMnN for the repairs of valve bodies. Mention is also made of tests of welding material made by electrodes I and II, the results of which are given in Table 4, and of the same test with the weld made by electrode E 385 The same melt was welded as in the case of electrodes I and II. The results of the tensile tests are given in Table 5. The tests

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SLOV/006/60/000/004/003/003 D237/D304

Welding of economic ...

proved the possibility of repairing the surface defects of castings type CrMnN by welding-on and executing the connecting welds with the chrome-nickel electrode type 18/9 (E 388) or with two types of economic electrodes (CrMnN + 2 % Ni) of which the welding metal approaches the mechanical properties of the basic metal. The authors conclude that the tested melts of the new economic austenitic stainless steel type CrMnN formed and cast had good weldability with the existing chrome-nickel electrodes and with the experimental economic electrodes having austenitic-forming alloys in the cover. The electrodes may have a large field of application not only because of anti-corrosive resistance, but also due to their exceptional properties as a welding metal of non-magnetic steel. There are 18 figures, 5 tables and 8 references: 5 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: R. Franks, W.O. Binder, J. Thompson, Trans. ASM 41, 1955, 231; Nickel Free Austenitic Stainless Steel. Material and Methods 45, 1957, 104; W.T. De Long, H.F. Reid, Weld. J. Suppl. ASSOCIATION: SVÚMT, Praha (Prague); ŽAZ, Vamberk Card 5/11

FOR THE 2/032/60/010/08/011/033 E073/E535 Malleable Iron a Suitable Material for Industrial Malleaule Iron, a suitable Material 101 Industrial Fittings Intended for High Temperatures and Pressures L8bl, K,, Engineer periodical: Strojirenstvi, 1960, Vol 10, No 8, pp 591-597 AUTHOR; ABSTRACT: The author summarizes his own experience which is based on extensive experiments as well as the results of foreign research; which indicate that malleable iron TITLE : is suitable for manufacturing industrial fittings intended for operation within a given range of tempera-The experiments of the author were carried out with non-alloyed malleable iron produced by direct inoculation with magnesium (electron) and ferrosilicon and also with malleable iron containing small additions of nickel for the purpose of studying the influence of this element, which is currently contained in the malleable from produced in the United States and Western Europe The results of 10 000 hour creep tests for malleable irons with a ferritic as well as a pearlitic marreaure are plotted in Fig 1 for specimens made of card 1/3

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Malleable Iron, a Suitable Material for Industrial Fittings Intended for High Temperatures and Pressures

materials with chemical compositions, mechanical properties, heat treatment and structure of the base material as given in Table 1. The author compares his own results with results obtained by other laboratories in the U.S.S.R., the U.S.A. and West Germany, results of mechanical tests at room and at elevated temperatures are also given and some of these are compared with results of other authors. The experiments included tests on fittings made of malleable iron. The results of Czech as well as foreign tests justify the view that malleable iron can be used for fittings intended for operation within a relatively wide range of elevated temperatures. After elimination of the internal stresses by annealing, pearlitic malleable iron fittings will prove more resistant to creep at current operating temperatures than castings made of ferritic malleable Card 2/3iron. On the basis of experience with certain non-alloy

Z/032/60/010/08/011/033 E073/E535

Malleable Iron, a Suitable Material for Industrial Fittings Intended for High Temperatures and Pressures

steels it is recommended that the rated operating stress of the walls of the fittings during normal operation should not exceed 10 kg/mm² at 400°C and 8 kg/mm² at 425°C if the service life of such fittings should be equal to those of materials currently used for such fittings. In addition to the housings of the fittings other components can also be made of this material, provided that the material used is free of any internal defect.

There are 12 figures, 6 tables and 22 references, 7 of which are Czech, 2 Soviet, 2 French, 1 German and 10 English.

ASSOCIATION: SVÚMT, Prague

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Z/032/60/010/009/004/006 E073/E535

AUTHOR:

Löbl, K.

TITLE:

Investigation of the Influence of Molybdenum and Copper on the Mechanical and Anticorrosive Properties of Austenitic, Stainless Economy Steels for Castings of the Type CrNiMnN and CrMnN

PERIODICAL: Strojírenství, 1960, Vol.10, No.9, p.713

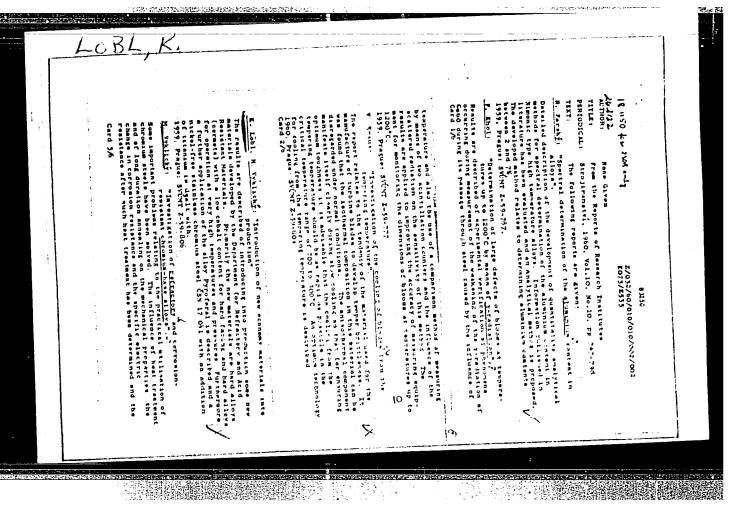
TEXT: New steels of the type CrNiMnN and CrMnN are applicable for the chemical, food and consumer goods industries and the manufacture of transportation equipment, for decorative purposes as a substitute for chromium-nickel steels. It was found that addition of molybdenum, copper or of both elements (up to 2%) does not reduce appreciably the mechanical properties of the investigated steels and cases are cited in which such additions bring about an increase in corrosion resistance.

Report SVUMT Z-59-793, Prague, 1959.

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z/032/60/010/012/003/009

E073/E335

AUTHORS:

18.1130

L8bl , K., Šustek, A. and Hýbek, K.

TITLE:

Development and Investigation of the Properties of the Type CrMnN Austenitic Steel for Castings

PERIODICAL: Strojírenství, 1960, Vol. 10, No. 12, pp. 907 - 915

TEXT: The authors investigated the properties, particularly the technological properties, of nickel-free austenitic steels which contain chromium as the main carrier of the anticorrosion properties, and Mn - about 15% and N 0.20 - 0.35% as austenite-forming elements. A wrought steel of a similar chemical composition is being marketed in the USA under the trade name of "Tenelon" (Refs. 1, 2). A Czech version of this steel with additions of Mo and Si is being subjected to tests in Czech metallurgical works (Ref. 3). This material has hitherto not been considered for castings produced by the classical technology, although it was considered for components of automobile gas-turbine engines on the basis of tests carried out in the Ford laboratories. The authors started

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main commission and access to the experience of the experience of

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Development and Investigation of the Properties of the Type CrMnN Austenitic Steel for Castings

work on this subject in 1958. At that time, the mechanical and other properties of such steel were not verified, not even in the wrought state and it was necessary to determine the basic properties of castings, to investigate the pertaining foundry technology and to gain more information on this material by means of semi-industrial and industrial heats. The developed steel has virtually no Ni content. The Mn content is 13-15%, the N content is very high (0.20 - 0.35%), whilst the Cr content remains around 17%. To retain the austenitic structure 4% Ni used in other Czech economy austenitic steels is substituted by an increased content in Mn and N. The main problem was to achieve the desired nitrogen content without running the risk of obtaining bubbles and porosities. The limit of solubility of the nitrogen was determined by the method of F.C. Langenberg (Ref. 9) at 0.33% for 1600 °C. The nitrogen was introduced

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Development and Investigation of the Properties of the Type CrMnN Austenitic Steel for Castings

in the form of a 93% Mn + 5.3% N alloy after complete melting of all the additions, deoxidation of the bath by ferrosilicon and measurement of the temperature by means of an immersion pyrometer. For verifying the state of the steel and its behaviour during solidification, specimens were drawn from the furnace and cast into chill noulds or into small dry or green sand moulds. Only after these tests was the experimental melt tapped from the 100-kg magnesite-lined induction furnace into a preheated 100-kg capacity ladle with a basic lining. After withdrawing the slag and measuring the temperature again, the steel was teemed into moulds. The time interval from the instant of adding the nitrogen up to the time of teeming was between 15 and 30 min; as an exception it was I hour for two heats when the effect of alternate cooling and heating of the melt on the final nitrogen content of the steel was investigated. The total

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Development and Investigation of the Properties of the Type CrMnN Austenitic Steel for Castings

duration was 2 to 2.5 hours. The nitrogen content determined by analysis was found to be in good agreement with the theoretically determined limit of solubility of the given steel at 1 600 °C. The laboratory tests were followed by tests in electric-arc furnaces of 250 kg (VZU LZ, Pilsen) and 1 000 kg capacity (Smeral Works, Brno). The chemical compositions (in %) of two heats produced in the 250-kg furnace are given in Table 5 and that of one heat produced The nitrogen in the 1 000-kg furnace is given in Table 6. was added in the form of an alloy (86% Mn, 5.27% N). The nitrogen losses amounted to 40-50% as compared with 6-15% during laboratory tests. The usual foundry tests were made for determining the foundry properties and for working out a technological process of casting this material. Similarly, the mechanical properties, heat-treatment, possibility of using this steel at elevated temperatures and the welding properties were studied. From the point of view of the Card 4/7

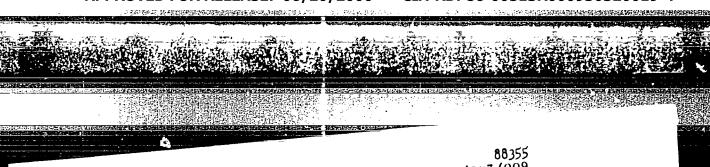
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Z/032/60/010/012/003/009 E073/E335

Development and Investigation of the Properties of the Type CrMnN Austenitic Steel for Castings

mechanical properties this material can be used reliably at temperatures up to 500 $^{\rm o}\text{C}_{\text{\tiny 9}}$ although the similar American "Tenelon" steel is recommended for use up to temperatures of 700 °C. It is pointed out, however, that the structural stability of this steel drops considerably with increasing temperature and therefore use of this steel as a hightemperature resisting material is justified in applications in which the required service life is only a few tens or hundreds of hours and the favourable creep properties are important, provided that it is not necessary to consider fully the embrittlement of the components. In the case of fittings to be used in chemic al plant or power-generation equipment this structural instability must be taken into consideration. The authors recommend for standardisation is maked promised and either madition copy configuration and the PAR A SPAR A Max. 1% Si, 13.0 (5.5% Mn. 10.0 (19.0% Cr. max. 4.3% Mi 0.30-0.60% Mo, 0.30-0.50% Cu, 0.20-0.35% N, max. 0.050% P Card 5/7



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and 0.035% max. S. After austenisation annealing the material should have the following average meghanical material should have the following average meghanical properties: $\sigma_{Kt} = 43 \text{ kg/mm}$ $\sigma_{Pt} = 70 \text{ kg/mm}$, $\sigma_{Dt} = 40\%$, properties: $\sigma_{Kt} = 43 \text{ kg/mm}$ $\sigma_{Pt} = 70 \text{ kg/mm}$, depending on the weight of austenisation. The definition of austenisation of austenisation.

chemical	compos	ition	anu		c	Ni	Cr	Mo	<u></u>	
		Mn	Si	P			15.5	0.4	0.4	0.25 to
Table 5:			max.	max.	max.		to	to	to	0.35
Specifi-	IIIO	エン・ー・	~ 6	A 050	0.040		16.5	0.6	0.6	0.35
cation	0。15							1.0	~ 48	0.34
		_	2 67	0.017	0.012	0.22	2 1/201 2 1/201	0.53	0.57	0.24
3814	0.16	17.23	0.07	0.015	0.012 0.011	0.20) 14.00	0077		
3815	0.14	14.00	0.1-							
70-7										

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